The Virginia Journal AND ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

HUC UNDIQUE GAZA CONGERITUR VIR.

(VOL. I.) THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1784. (No. 13.)

Now on Sale at the Store of

JOHN SUTTON,

AND COMPANY,

in Alexandria, a Variety of British and Irish Goods, among which are

A *Beautiful assortment of the best superfine cloths, purple, scarlet, green, blue, black, corbeau, laprune, claret, drab and mixture; also second and common 7-4 cloths; linseys and duffels; worsted, cotton and thread hose; Scotch threeds, jeans, jannets cordurays, velverets, dimities and Marseilles quilting; silk and cotton gown patterns of various sorts; a great variety of fashionable and elegant silks; silk and cotton and silk shag waistcoat patterns; a small assortment of the most fashionable London made fine hats; a small quantity of made-up sadlery of the first quality; saddler's ironmongery, materials and tools; Irish linens, shoes, copper tea-kettles, coffee-pots and lamps; a variety of tin ware, such as watering-pans, fish kettles, &c. a very elegant and beautiful assortment of plated ware, such as candlesticks, tea-pots and caddees, milk jugs, stirrups, bits, buckles, &c. with a variety of toys, consisting of polished leather and tortoishell snuff-boxes, ink-pots, tooth-pick cases, &c. plain, gilt and inlaid with silver; gold breast buckles, &c.*

As they have all their English goods immediately from the manufacturers, they flatter themselves they have it in their power to sell on the best terms.

They have also on Sale, a small quantity of sugar and West-India rum of a good quality; also a parcel of ready made scarlet, blue, and drab coloured coats, which will be sold cheap; likewise a few crates of handsome and saleable queen's ware, and Liverpool blue, white, and enameled china; a quantity of British cordage.

☞ *They want to charter a vessel of about 150 tons to go to Liverpool.*

April 22, 1784.

Just IMPORTED and now ready for SALE, by

WILLIAM MOOKLAR,

AND

COMPANY,

At a Store adjoining Col. HOOE's Dwelling-House, in Alexandria, a Variety of European Goods, which will be Sold cheap for Cash, Flour, Tobacco, or Bills of Exchange, among which are the following Articles, viz.

AN elegant assortment of calicoes and chintzes; black, white chain and souisler gauzes; sprig'd mammoodies and cassals; a variety of muslins and long lawns; tamboured and fifton aprons; printed shawles for ladies; black mode and satin; black and white silk and thread laces and edgings; white, green, pink and sky blue Persians; sewing silk of different colours; a variety of checked, cotton and silk handkerchiefs; ladies' calamanco and Morocco shoes; childrens' and mens' best dressed ditto; skeleton and silk covered wire; pins and needles; white, brown and black buckram; white and black glazed linen; brown Holland; ladies' Persian coats; Mens' worsted stockings; silver and tortoishell watches; paper hangings; gentlemens' and ladies' leather and silk gloves and mits; ditto purses; beaver and common hats; leather breeches; a variety of threads; scarlet furred cardinals; a large assortment of queen's and glass ware, &c. &c.

Alexandria, April 20, 1784.

FOR SALE,

On board the Brig ELIZA, Captain GIBSON,

ANTIGUA rum by the hogshead, Muscovado sugar by the barrel, London single refined sugar by the hogshead, a few cases of gin, and a few barrels of tar. Inquire at Messieurs HUNTER, ALLISON, and COMPANY's store, or of the Subscriber at Mr. LOMAX's Tavern.

ALEXANDER DIACK.

Alexandria, April 20, 1784.

PARIS, January 12.

THE public were too precipitate in their censures of the Queen of Portugal, for her proceedings on the coast of Angola: We now learn with admiration that that Sovereign has destroyed, along the said coast, all the Portuguese settlements, where the negro trade was carried on, having declared all the blacks to be free, and they are all to be made Christians. It is well known that all the Kings of Congo and Angola are feoditary to Portugal, and are masters of all the coast from the river Dandas to that of Coanza. Upon this revolution, so much to the honor of this age, the Queen of Portugal has received the most obliging letter from the Quakers in America.

Jan. 23. They write from Versailles, that while many people doubted the truth of the Portuguese making themselves masters of all the coast of Guinea, a diplomatic assembly was held in which the Ambassadors of England, Spain, and France, in the names of their respective Sovereigns, enjoined that of Portugal to notify to his Court that it must evacuate the Negro markets.

Hague, January 26. Private letters from Berne bring advice, that there fell lately, near Nyon in Switzerland, an aerostatic balloon, in the gallery of which were found four persons dead, according to all appearance, from cold. This event happening at the moment of the departure of the post, they could not give us any further particulars.

The accounts we receive from divers towns, situated on the Meuse, are very melancholy; the bodies of ice being heaped up to a prodigious height, have changed the course of the river, which has overflowed a great number of villages. The city of Maestricht is inundated to such a degree, that it can be entered only by the gates of Tongres and Bruffels.

LONDON, *January* 2.

Copy of a Hand-Bill distributed last Saturday morning at Change.

" People of England,

" Be on your guard. You are sleeping on the brink a of precipice. The newspapers are bought up at the Treasury, at an enormous expence of public money, that the truth may be kept from you. They stun you with abuses on the East-India Company that do not exist, and hold up as their object the disgracing of one of the greatest men and the ablest servants the Company ever had. The charter of the Company, purchased with so much property, and confirmed by acts of Parliament, is to be totally annihilated; to throw the whole Asiatic power and wealth into the hands of seven commissioners, to be named by the Minister, and to be confirmed in this power for five years. Their plan is nearly perfected. They have by the most p——e coalition of opposite factions taken the —— and the country captive; and are by a bold stroke securing to themselves for a term wherewithal to glut the avarice of a hungary gang of b—kr—t g—rs, and by the unbounded influence of such a patronage, to bid defiance to all opposition,—Exert yourselves against such a conspiracy. It is not the cause of the East-India Company alone, but of every chartered company; of every man who would wish to live and die free, rather than to submit to the rapine and violence of wicked men, who are attempting to fasten on us forever the fetters of despotism."

Feb. 3. Letters from Constantinople mention, that the Janissaries, having taken offence at the Baron Sterburgh and another German officer, for introducing the European tactics into the Turkish discipline, had assassinated them both in the course of some military manœuvres near Pirna.

On Friday last nine youths went on a party of diversion on the ice above Richmond bridge; but unfortunately the ice giving way, whilst they were all nearly on the same spot, they fell in, and it being impossible to give any assistance from the shore, they were all drowned.

Extract of a letter from Bristol, January 31.

" Tuesday the celebrated Mr. Stephenson exhibited the art of diving in his new invented machine, on the river Avon, near Bath; he was seen to dance, and heard to sing under water, to the surprise of a number of spectators."

Feb. 19. In the court of common pleas, on Tuesday, a Negro recovered 40l. damages for cruel correction on board a ship; and by advice of the judges, a cause for defamation was left to a reference.

Yesterday there was a meeting of the original Westminster committee, which was most respectably attended, when they took into consideration the villainous attempt that was made on the life of Mr. Fox by the poisoned bag that was directed against him in Westminster-hall; and having received Mr. Godfrey's analysis of the compound, together with an account of the manner in which it was thrown, and how it affected both Mr. Fox, and the noblemen and gentlemen who stood near him, they appointed a sub-committee, consisting of eight, to inquire into the matter, and empowered them to offer 200l. reward to any person who should discover the author or authors of the villany. The sub-committee are to meet on Friday, and collect the evidence which may be necessary for a spirited prosecution of the affair. They have already received some lights.

Feb. 20. The French are sending a large army to the Rhine, as a corps of observation; and commissioners are appointed by the Austrians and French, to regulate the territorial limits between the Emperor and the Dutch.

Feb. 23. Letters are said to be received from France, within these few days, which has given great alarm to the Cabinet and Council. The purport is, that several agents have been sent to the East-Indies, with an offer of supporting an independent government in that country.

A letter from Bourdeaux, dated January 1, advises, that there is not the least hostility to be apprehended from France by Great-Britain; the great naval armaments now making in the ports of France being solely intended to protect the free navigation of the Mediterranean sea from the depredation of the Russian fleets, his Most Christian Majesty being determined, that no squadron of more than five ships of war (which is more than sufficient for the protection of the trade) shall cruise in that sea; for which purpose a fleet of observation, consisting of 25 ships of the line, is to cruise there early in the spring, the Commissary de Marine, at Toulon, having received orders to provide all requisites for repairs, victualling, &c. for its accommodation.

BOSTON, March 29.

THE Committee of both Houses of the General Court, appointed to inquire into the existence, nature, object, and probable tendency or effect, of an order or society called the CINCINNATI, have attended that service, and report,

1st. That the existence of the said society appears by an attested copy of their institution; and by the said institution it also appears to be formed, not under the sanction or patronage of any legislatives or civil authority whatever; but self-created, and founded upon the following principles, which are to be immutable, viz. " an incessant attention to preserve inviolate those exalted rights and liberties of human nature, for which they have fought and bled, and without which, the high rank of a rational being is a curse instead of a blessing,"—and " an unalterable determination to promote and cherish, between

Society of the Cincinnati

the respective States, that union and national honor, so essentially necessary to their happiness, and the future dignity of the American empire."—And it also proposes, as an object, "to render permanent the cordial affection subsisting among the officers," which spirit "will dictate brotherly kindness in all things, and particularly extend to the most substantial acts of beneficence, according to the ability of the society, towards those officers and their families, who unfortunately may be under the necessity of receiving it."—And, "at each meeting the principles of the institution will be fully considered, and the best measures to promote them adopted."

2d. Hence it appears, that the said society takes upon itself the power of adopting such measures, as after full consideration they shall judge best, for promoting certain important public and national purposes; for which purposes the people of the United States have constituted and established their respective legislatives, and the Congress.

3d. Although it is the duty of all the citizens, in their respective capacities and general conduct, to afford their aid to the several powers of the established government, lawfully exercised, for the preservation of the common rights and promoting the union of these confederated States; yet for any class of men to form themselves into a select society, and convene expressly for the purpose of deliberating upon, judging of and adopting measures, concerning matters proper only for the cognizance of the legislative, and their determination thereon, or of such other bodies as are known in the constitution, or authorized by the laws of the land, savours of a disposition aspiring to become independent of lawful and constitutional authority, tending, if unrestrained, to *imperium in imperio*, and consequently to confusion and the subversion of public liberty.

4th. The said society, by its institution, assumes also the power of raising funds, and receiving donations unlimited by the authority of the legislature; which funds may hereafter be increased to an enormous value; and although really intended for lawful and laudable purposes, may be converted to uses unlawful and dangerous.

5th. Moreover, as it has been found by experience, that power and influence are inseparable from property; and as the institution of the said society provides with great caution and precision for regular and stated meetings, as well in districts and States, as in a general assembly of delegates from all the States, and also for the most accurate correspondence and information; an undue influence may thence be obtained, and combinations formed, destructive of the liberties of the States, and the existence of their free constitutions.

6th. The danger of such combinations appears more visibly, not only because the original members are such as have been military officers, who have been detached from the civil community, and accustomed to military laws, maxims, sentiments, habits, and feelings, during a war of eight years; but the order and badges by which "the members of the society are to be known and distinguished" from their fellow citizens, "are to be hereditary, and descend to their eldest male posterity, and in failure thereof, the collateral branches;" and it is carefully provided, that the honorary members are to be only for their lives, and the number of such members "shall not exceed a ratio of one to four of the officers and their descendants;" thus securing a decided majority in the *military* members and their descendants.

7th. The danger as aforesaid is by no means lessened by the admission of foreign military officers into the said society; who, however respectable their characters are, yet are the subjects of and strongly attached to a government essentially different in principle, as well as form, from the republican constitution of the United States.

8th. Ambition and a lust of domination are ruling passions of the human mind, most dangerous to civil society and government; and past experience has abundantly convinced the world, that hereditary distinctions and ostentatious orders strike the minds of unthinking multitudes, and favour the views and designs of ambitious men, often issuing in hereditary nobility, which is contrary to the spirit of free governments, and expressly inhibited by an article in the confederation of the United States.

9th. The grateful regard which posterity may retain to the memory of those men, who, in the cabinet or the field, bore a distinguished part in emancipating their country from British tyranny, and establishing liberty and independence, may probably impress their minds unduly, and reconcile them, at an unguarded time, to the idea of rewarding the families of such of them as shall hold what may have the appearance of hereditary honors, with the usual powers as well as the ostentatious distinctions of nobility.

10th. The committee, after mature deliberation, are of opinion, that the said society, called the Cincinnati, is unjustifiable, and if not properly discountenanced, may be dangerous to the peace, liberty and safety, of the United States in general, and this Commonwealth in particular.

11th. The committee also report as their opinion, that it is proper the further consideration of measures suitable and necessary to be taken, with respect to the society of the Cincinnati, be referred to the next sitting of the General Court.

The above report was read, and accepted by the two Houses, the 23d instant.

NEW-YORK, *March* 13.

Very disagreeable accounts are received from Vermont, that those deluded people are driving away all those they call Yorkers from their farms, and have killed several persons, who would not readily obey their orders.

TRENTON, *April* 13.

By a letter from Annapolis we learn, that Congress have made some progress in the many important concerns before them—that they have nearly gone through the general arrangements relative to the Western Territory—that commissioners are appointed to treat with the Indians, to settle a general peace, and to procure by purchase or otherwise a tract of land, the limits of which are not yet precisely defined, but will extend as far westward as the great Miami river and will be sufficient to compose several states—that this negociation will be comprehended in the course of the next summer—that commissioners were ordered to meet at New-York on the 10th inst. and there to adjust and take the necessary steps previous to holding the treaty—that it will be well not to be too sanguine with respect to the treasure to be drawn from this country; it will no doubt however, from its fertility of soil, and navigableness of waters, become a source of immense wealth and strength to these states, when it shall be fully cultivated and peopled; and even at the present may be made, with prudent management, considerably to lessen the public debt—that Congress had not on the 10th of March, entered on the principles of opening a land-office, or the mode of disposing of it, but that, whenever it shall be done, in all probability securities of every species will be taken in payment for these lands—that it appears by authenticated documents, that the sum loaned to the United States between the 1st day of September, 1777, and the 1st day of March, 1778, amounts to 3,459,000 dollars, which when reduced to specie, agreeably to the scale of depreciation in that case provided, makes the sum of 2,438,571: The annual interests in specie at six per cent. on the nominal sum is 207,540 dollars while the annual interest on the liquidated sum is only 146,314, so that the interest paid on the nominal sum is a little more than 8½ per cent. on the real sum, and exceeds the interest of six per cent. on the specie value 61,226 dollars—that this would be no inconsiderable saving to the United States, whose state of finance at this time will not admit of much prodigality—that the states ought to be called upon to raise a sum sufficient to cancel this debt, as by this means alone we shall get rid of this enormous interest.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 15.

The ship Fortune left England the 28th of February, when the navigation of the river Thames continued to be very much obstructed by ice——Numbers of people had perished in different parts of that country by the extreme cold weather, which also prevailed in most other parts of Europe, accompanied by storms of snow and wind. In some parts of France, soldiers were found frozen to death in their centry boxes; and other melancholy instances have occurred, which shew that last winter has proved the most rigorous of any for a number of years past.

The affairs of the British nation, at the sailing of the Fortune, were, if possible, in a worse situation than ever, nothing but distraction prevailing in their public councils; nor was it thought that a Ministry could be procured who would unite for the good of the kingdom.

The ship Washington, Capt. Deal, from this port is arrived at London.

Extract of a letter from the Havana, dated March 15.

"The 23d of February, an order was issued by the Governor to take up all American and British merchants that should be found in the streets, and all of both nations were ordered to depart in March."

The General Assembly of Rhode-Island, at their last session, passed an act, authorizing the manumission of Negroes, and for the gradual abolition of slavery: also, an act repealing the test-act of that state, and prescribing the form of an oath of allegiance to the same.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia to his friend in London, dated Nov. 12, 1783.

"Yours of ——— came safe to hand. I congratulate you on your safe arrival, and participate the pleasure you enjoyed at meeting your friends in Europe,—you requested to be informed how I succeeded in the business of a grocer, which I was about entering into at your departure. The profits arising from this business with frugality would maintain a person genteelly, were it not for a set of beings in this place termed LOUNGERS, who every grocer is sure of having more or less, according to the goodness of his liquor. A few days after I opened store, I was honored with the company of two or three of these *liquidating* gentlemen, who, after compliments of the morning, and inquiry whether trade was brisk, desired to be informed what liquors I sold. I told them my assortment at present was incomplete, that it only consisted of spirits, rum, brandy, gin and cherry bounce, they commended my choice, and requested to taste, as they were the very kind they in common used.—I filled each a glass of gin, which they tossed off without a wry face, and were very lavish in praise of my judgment, declaring it was *exquisite and genuine Holland*. I was delighted with the prospect of my future prosperity in trade, prayed them to taste my cherry; without reluctance they condescended, and each drank his glass with a smack that denoted the salubrity of it, and, after recovering breath, vociferated "*upon my soul it is excellent.*" Spirit, rum and brandy, they chose to taste in water; as they never drank grog in the morning, they would make it convenient to call at meridian time (which they have ever since done with the greatest punctuality, both morning, noon and evening) they assured me they would be constant customers as long as I kept good *stuff*, as they termed it, and would recommend their friends, which they have religiously performed, to about twelve, three fourths of which are sure to call every day, whether to be informed of the state of my health or the goodness of my liquor, I'll leave you to determine. I had not been in this business long ere I discovered that these *lounging* gentry chose rather to remove the qualms of an over-night's debauch at my expence than their own. As I have no private room to entertain these my constant customers, they are obliged to stand round my stove in the open store, many of my ready-money customers pass by, not choosing to come where there is so much laughter, thinking they might be the subject of their mirth; in that they are mistaken, for my herd of *Loungers* never fail to give a horse-laugh to any thing that I may say, thinking that a small tribute is due to my generosity, which in fact is all I get from them.——Musing one morning when alone, which is not often the case, I determined to open an account for one day of profit and loss, and by that judge of the rest. Cold winter's day, sold 6 lbs. sugar, 4*s.* one jug gin, 3*s*/9; one quart rum, 1*s*/6; two lbs. coffee, 2*s*/4; one quarter lb. tea, 1*s*/3; one lb. candles, 1*s*/6. in all 14*s*/4.—Expences: A pretty full house that day. Morning, six gills gin, 3*s.* two ditto cherry bounce, 2*s.* noon, four mugs grog, 5*s.* three gills of wine, 2*s.* The evening the same. This day one of my constant and never-failing customers, a tall rawboned fellow, complained of a violent griping and begged to have a little brandy, which, he observed, was a never-failing medicine to expel that disorder, which he was frequently afflicted with; I gave him a gill, he some time after informed me it had done him some good, and one more he thought would entirely remove the complaint, which I gave him, 1*s.* That day's expence, 15*s.* Expended 8*d.* more than received,

N. B. These liquidating gentlemen seldom purchase any thing, and when they do, "please to set "it down, I have no small change, I'll call "again."

BALTIMORE, *April* 20.

London papers (brought by the Ship Fortune, Capt. Haydon, arrived at Philadelphia) advise, That the Grand Mogul had sent a solemn embassy to the sublime Porte, offering the use of his treasury for the salvation of the Ottoman Empire—That the Porte had absolutely refused its approbation of the late revolution in Crimea, a majority of the Divan having declared that it would be much better to die with their arms in their hands, than to suffer the splendour of the Sublime Porte to be tarnished by such an abridgment of the Ottoman Empire—That there is now a probability of a war between Turkey and the Russian Empire—That the Ottoman troops were every where in motion—That the movements of the Russians, announce an approaching rupture—That ships of war were building, with the greatest alacrity, in all the ports possessed by the Russians on the Black-Sea—That a squadron was equipping at Venice, in consequence of hostility, against that state, having been committed by the Dutch, in the capture of a vessel from Lisbon for that port—That it was reported, that the Venetians had captured 7 Dutch merchantmen in the Mediterranean, and that the Dutch were fitting out all their ships to send out against the Venetians in the spring—That letters from Hanover, dated in February, bring accounts of the deplorable situation of the people there by the severity of the weather, which had destroyed every thing on the ground, and that they had no fodder for their cattle—That the winter had been extremely severe in many of the kingdoms of Europe—That many people, and vast numbers of cattle, had perished, in various parts, by cold and want—That several people had been found frozen to death, on different public roads in England, and some in the

sheets of London.—That the French and Spaniards were both preparing for war, under the idea that the peace cannot last long.—That the French government were ſtrengthening their navy with as much vigour as on the eve of a war.—That the blockade of Dantzick had been raiſed, by order of his Pruſſian Majeſty, and the Pruſſian troops were preparing to withdraw from before that city.—That the differences between his Imperial Majeſty and the States General, had been amicably adjuſted.—That a negociation was on foot to revive the treaties of alliance between Great-Britain and his Pruſſian Majeſty.—That ſome diſpatches had paſſed the Great Seal, at the Court of London, for the American Congreſs, which were ordered to be forwarded with the greateſt expedition.—That a bill would ſoon be introduced into the Britiſh Parliament, to authorize the Biſhops to give ordination to ſuch Americans as adhere to the ritual of the Church of England, without requiring them to take the cuſtomary oaths of allegiance and ſupremacy.

ANNAPOLIS, *April* 22.

The brig Freedom, arrived at Philadelphia the 11th ult. ſailed from London the 24th of January, at which time there was much ice in the Thames, and from the extreme hard weather which immediately followed, it was thought no veſſels could leave the river for ſome weeks, the froſt having, by all accounts, proved uncommonly ſevere in moſt parts of Europe.

The Olive Branch, Davies, from Virginia, arrived in the Thames the middle of January.—On the 2d of that month, lat. 49½, long. 19, ſpoke the Nancy, Douglas, from Glaſgow to Virginia, all well, ſeven days out.

ALEXANDRIA, *April* 29.

The Snow Ann, Capt. Rudd, from this Port, bound to London, on her Paſſage ſprung a Leak, and carried away Part of her Bowſprit, put into Cowes the 15th of February laſt.

The Phœnix, Capt. Chriſtie, from Ramſgate to Philadelphia and Baltimore, was by Diſtreſs, on the 23d of January, forced to put into Scilly, where, being much damaged, ſhe muſt unload.

NAVAL-OFFICE. ALEXANDRIA.

Inward Entries. Schooner Induſtry, Capt. H. Moore, from Eaſtern-Shore; Ship Forget-me-not, W. T. Potts, Baltimore; Schooner Virginia, S. Davis, and Ship Andrew, J. Robertſon, Philadelphia; Ship Warren, P. Sheldon, James-River; Sloop, Seaflower, W. Smoot, Baltimore.

Cleared Outwards. Brig Baltimore, G. Dunham, for Cadiz.

St. JAMES's, *February* 11.

A meſſenger arrived this morning from his Excellency Sir Robert Ainſlie, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at Conſtantinople, with an account of the pacification between Ruſſia and the Ottoman Porte being happily accompliſhed; and that a definitive arrangement was ſigned by Monſieur de Bulgakow, the Ruſſian Envoy, and the Ottoman Miniſters, on the 8th of laſt month.

EDINBURGH, *January* 23.

Extract of a letter from London, Feb. 16.

"By the important accounts from India, peace with Tippo Saib was as good as ſettled, when theſe diſpatches came away.

"The news of peace betwixt the Ruſſians and the Turks, announced in laſt gazette, is alſo another very favourable event, as Britain might have been eventually involved in that war."

DOCTOR DICK,

Has for Sale a large and general Aſſortment of Medicines, among which are

JALAP, rhubarb, cremor tartar, Jeſuit's bark, Glauber ſalts, calomel, nitre, cantharides, Roman and white vitriol, arſenic, ſulphur, &c. &c. —Alſo, a large quantity of wine bitters, well calculated for this climate, and to prevent the diſeaſes of the enſuing ſeaſon; perfumes of different kinds, &c. *April* 29, 1784.

THE UNITED STATES,

LAID down according to the definitive treaty of peace, is now engraving in Philadelphia, and will be publiſhed as ſoon as poſſible, by William M'Murray, late aſſiſtant geographer, who flatters himſelf from his good opportunities, his long, aſſiduous, and ſucceſsful endeavours to collect materials for forming this Map, that it will give general ſatisfaction, as he conceives that every ſurvey of note heretofore made in theſe limits, will be inſerted in it.

He propoſes publiſhing it by ſubſcription, and hopes for that encouragement from every friend to ſcience, which ſo uſeful a work merits, and ſo arduous an undertaking requires.

It has already met with the ſanction of the Pennſylvania aſſembly's voting the author fifty pounds of a premium, and with that of a great number of the firſt characters in the States ſubſcribing for it.

The Propoſals are to be ſeen at the Printing-Office, where ſubſcriptions are taken for theſe Maps, and where ſuch Subſcribers as live in or near to Alexandria are to receive them.

TO BE SOLD,

On Board the Ship Warren, Pardon Sheldon, Maſter, at Capt. Conway's Wharf,

A Quantity of good N. E. Rum, Loaf and brown Sugar, Molaſſes, Coffee, Tea, Cordage, &c. &c. Alſo a Quantity of Dry Goods.—the Whole of which will be ſold very cheap.

Alexandria, April 29, 1784.

THE Brig Eliza, Captain Gibſon, will take in freight for Norfolk or Portſmouth, and will be ready to ſail about Monday next.—Apply to the Captain on board, or the Subſcriber at Mr. LOMAX's Tavern.

ALEXANDER DIACK.

Alexandria, April 28, 1784.

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE,
AND
COMPANY,

Have juſt imported in the Ship Mary, Captain Andrews, from London, which they will ſell on reaſonable Terms, by Wholeſale or Retail, at their Store in King-Street, Alexandria,

LONDON pins, White-Chapel needles, black crape, mould and wire ſhirt buttons, tapes, bobbins, laces, ſouſlet and other gauze handkerchiefs and aprons, plain and flowered gauze, thread edging, black and white lace, calamancoes, ſhalloons, durants, duroys, ſagathies, paints, Turkey oil ſtones, apron wide checks, jeans, fuſtians, nankeens, corduroys, checked and printed linen handkerchiefs, ſtriped Hollands, bed bunts and tickings, gartering, worſted binding, lead and ſhot, writing-paper, inkpowder, paſteboards for bonnets, womens' ſtuff and leather ſhoes, mens' ſhoes, mens' and womens thread hoſe, womens' lamb and kid ſkin gloves and mits, beſt A. C. Engliſh ſteel, No. 3. German and Britiſh oſnaburgs, ticklenburgs, buckram, death-head and metal buttons, ſewing ſilk, ſilk twiſt, Iriſh linens, bibles, teſtaments, ſpelling-books, prayer-books, Swift's works, Pope's ditto, ſpectators, Latin ſchool books, Ruſſia drilling, ſheeting, Scotch thread, an aſſortment of ſuperfine cloths, caſſimir, ivory combs, black mode, ſarſnet, calicoes, muſlin, cambrick, lawn, diaper table cloths, clouting diaper, black Perſian, &c.

They have alſo for ſale two copper ſtills, of 40 and 45 gallons, New-England and Antigua rum, molaſſes by the hogſhead, Liſbon wine by the quarter caſk, Teneriffe wine by the pipe or quarter caſk, bohea tea by the cheſt, loaf ſugar, frying-pans, glaſs ware, china ware, an aſſortment of nails, glue, &c.

Alexandria, April 26, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Thouſand Acres of Land in Berkely County, being part of the tract belonging to me, is exceeding good land, well timbered, and a great quantity of meadow-ground may eaſily be reclaimed; it lies convenient to ſaw and merchant mills, churches and meeting-houſes, to which religioniſts of different perſuaſions may reſort.—All the productions of land in this part of the country ſell high, and induſtry meets with every encouragement that the farmer can expect from proper agriculture.—I ſhall be upon the premiſes myſelf, from the latter end of May to the 20th of June, and ſhall be there again next October, when it will be finally ſold.—In my abſence, Mr. Nicholas Roper, who lives on the eſtate, will ſhew the lands, and receive propoſals of thoſe who wiſh to become purchaſers.—It may be laid off in lots of two or three hundred acres, or more, or leſs, or ſold in one body, to ſuit the conveniency of the purchaſers.—Six months credit will be given for half the ſums, twelve for the other half.—Intereſt from the ſigning of the bonds will be required, in caſe of failure of payment, at the time they become due.—Seven per cent. ſhall be deducted for ready money.

RALPH WORMELEY.

Virginia, April 13, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons who owe for commercial dealings with Mr. DANIEL CARROLL, of Baltimore-Town, Maryland, from December 3, 1779, to January 31, 1783, that I have an aſſignment from ſaid Carroll of all ſuch debts, as appears to be due by the books and papers now in my poſſeſſion, delivered to me by ſaid Carroll, and ſaid to contain all his mercantile dealings within the above periods—I do therefore caution all perſons againſt paying the ſaid Carroll any ballances that may be due from them, on account of thoſe dealings, as I hold them, under the aſſignment, accountable to me only.

JAMES HOWARD.

April 8, 1784.

☞ *ELOPED from his BAIL in September laſt, A Certain PETER MANGE who is about forty or fifty years of age, grey headed, of a dark complexion, about five feet five inches high, very well dreſſed, is lame in one of his hips, paſſes for a merchant, and is a native of France, but ſpeaks very good Engliſh. A Reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be given to any perſon who will ſecure him and give information thereof to the Subſcriber.* LEONARD KARG.

Baltimore, April 3, 1784.

LEERTOUWER, HUYMAN,
AND
HUIBERTS,

At their Store in Meſſieurs HOOE and HARRISON's Houſe, in Water-Street, No. 6, have juſt imported from Holland an Aſſortment of Goods and Merchandizes, which they will ſell Wholeſale only, viz.

LINENS, ticklenburgs, oſnaburgs, Ruſſia drillings and ſheetings, Flemiſh linens, fine checks, broadcloths, velvets, corduroys, French raſh, damaſk, gauzes, Italian flowers, ribbons, ſpotted chamoſe, glaſs ware, queen's ware, 8 by 10 window glaſs, hatchets, carpenters' tools, handſaws, hammers with handles, flat and half round files, and a variety of other articles.

☞ CASH and CROP TOBACCO only will be taken in payment.

April 29, 1784.

FOR SALE,

THREE LOTS in the town of Colcheſter, viz. One Lot on which Mr. John Gibſon now lives, on which is a good dwelling-houſe, kitchen, and ſtable, with a pleaſant yard and garden—and alſo an exceeding good ſtore-houſe, on the main-ſtreet of the town, with a bale-houſe or ſalt-houſe. —Two Lots adjoining each other, being water-lots, lying along the ſtreet leading from the tobacco warehouſes to the public wharf, and joining that ſtreet and the wharf on one ſide, and the warehouſes on the other, and bounded on the third ſide by the river Occoquan.—For title and terms apply to Mr. JOHN GIBSON in Colcheſter, or the Subſcriber in Bladenſburg.

April 24, 1784. ROBERT DICK.

TO BE SOLD, for ready Money.

A Smart, active, likely Negro Boy, about 9 Years of Age.——Alſo to be Sold or freighted, a good Schooner that will carry about 300 Barrels of Flour. Inquire at the Printing-Office.

Alexandria, April 22, 1784.

Winchester, April 12, 1784.

TO be run for on Monday the 24th of May next, a Purſe of THIRTY POUNDS, Virginia currency, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, carrying weight for age, viz. aged horſes to carry 10 ſtone, ſix years old 9 ſtone, 5 years old 8 ſtone, four years 7 ſtone, and three years old 6 ſtone, two mile heats. On the day following will be run for over the ſame ground, a Purſe of TWENTY POUNDS, like money, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, carrying weight for age as aforeſaid, the winning horſe of the preceding day only excepted. On the 26th will be run for the Entrance Money, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, carrying weight for age as aforeſaid, the winning horſes of the two preceding days only excepted. Any rider detected in unfair riding will be deemed diſtanced. All diſputes which may ariſe to be determined by judges to be appointed for that purpoſe. The horſes to be entered two days before the day of running, ſubſcribers paying for the firſt day Three Dollars, non-ſubſcribers Six Dollars, and double if entered at the poſt. The ſecond day ſubſcribers to pay Two Dollars, non-ſubſcribers Four Dollars, and double if entered at the poſt. The horſes to be in readineſs for ſtarting preciſely at Twelve o'Clock each day.

Baltimore, April 8, 1784.

Juſt imported and to be Sold by

CROCKETTS AND HARRIS,

A QUANTITY of German oſnaburgs and ticklenburgs; Heſſian, Heyden and tow linens; ready made bags; checks; damaſk table linen; bohea and hyſon teas; Holland, Ruſſia and Ravens duck; cordage; an aſſortment of nails and ironmongery; German ſcythes; Coniac brandy in caſks; claret, Turrancon, Frontignac and Greek wines in caſes; Weſt-India and New-England rum; molaſſes.

☞ *They want to purchaſe a quantity of TOBACCO.*

☞ DR. LAMAYNER, Dentiſt from New-York, who tranſplants Teeth, is now in this Town, and may be ſpoke with by calling at Mr. PERRIN's Store.

Alexandria, April 22, 1784.

Chatham, March 10, 1784.

TRUEWHIG will cover mares the enſuing ſeaſon, at the uſual price of Four Pounds, the money to be ſent with the mare, or a bond payable in July next, with intereſt from the date if not punctually diſcharged.—— Paſturage will be found (gratis) for mares that come from a diſtance, and every poſſible care ſhall be taken of them; but if any accident or eſcape ſhould happen I will not be anſwerable.

TRUEWHIG was got by the noted horſe Regulus, who was the ſire of Chatham, out of the imported dam of Apollo; and is now in high perfection.

I have two full-blooded COLTS for ſale, 2 and 3 years old next May, for which I will take caſh, tobacco, or officer's certificates.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

POETRY.

The LAMENTATION of a fallen STATESMAN recounting his LOSSES in a SOLILOQUY.

"BY *pride and obſtinacy toſs'd,*
I thirteen provinces have loſt.
I've loſt the nation ſums immenſe,
And all with plauſible pretence.
I've loſt my honor, loſt my fame,
And loſt my country her great name:
Lacks of rupees, and Indian pelf,
I too have loſt—and loſt myſelf.
I've loſt alas! oh—dire diſgrace!
To ſay the whole—I've loſt my place.
And, worſe than all I've loſt before,
I've loſt all hopes of riſing more.

N——H."

DOW, MACIVER, AND COMPANY,

HAVING juſt received a freſh Supply of GOODS from BRITAIN—they wiſh to acquaint their Friends and Cuſtomers, that they ſell the ſame on the beſt Terms for CASH, WHEAT, FLOUR, TOBACCO, and FLAX-SEED.

Alexandria, April 14, 1784.

FOR SALE, for CASH or PRODUCE,

TWO LOTS, about Twenty-Four Feet each in front on Fairfax Street, and Eighty Feet back, on one of which is a ſtore now rented at £. 50 per annum, and is bounded by a twelve feet alley, running from Fairfax to Water-Street.—Half the purchaſe to be paid down, and credit to ſuit the purchaſer given on the remainder.—Bond and ſecurity will be required, with intereſt from the day of ſale, if not punctually paid.

Alexandria, April 7, 1784. V. PEERS.

☞ In my abſence apply to Col. JOHN FITZGERALD.

THIS is to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of a bond that Robert L, le has taken from me for a hogſhead of tobacco on this warehouſe, as I am determined not to pay it, he having forced me to give it him unlawfully. RICHARD VALLANDIGHAM.

April 14, 1784.

George-Town, April 16, 1784.

THE Snow MARY, Capt. Richard Johns, now at Boyd's-Hole, takes in Tobacco for London, conſigned to FORREST and STODDERT, at the rate of £. 7 ſterling per ton of four hogſheads, and will ſend for it clear of expence to the ſhipper.—The Mary is a ſtrong Britiſh built veſſel, and part of her cargo being provided, it is expected ſhe will be diſpatched in a few weeks. Where no particular directions are given to the contrary, the tobacco will be inſured at 10 *guineas per hogſhead, in caſe of loſs.*

BENJAMIN STODDERT.

FOR SALE,

VIRGINIA LAND WARRANTS, for Fifty Thouſand Acres, on the moſt reaſonable terms.—Inquire at the Printing-Office.

Alexandria, April 22, 1784.

LOTS in GEORGE-TOWN on POTOMACK.

BEING deſirous to promote the proſperity of George-Town, the higheſt navigation on Potomack, and informed that to divide my lots in that town, which are very conveniently and pleaſantly ſituated, into proper proportions for building good houſes and ſtores, with new ſtreets, lanes and alleys, for convenient communication, and let the ſame on ground rent on equitable terms, I am willing to do ſo, and ſhall leave plots of the ground with Mr. Becraft in George-Town, who will ſhew the ſame and the lots to thoſe who apply. STEPHEN WEST.

N. B. *I have ſome tracts of land in Montgomery County, and ſome in Virginia, not far from George-Town, to ſell or leaſe.*

April 6, 1784.

RAN away from the Subſcriber laſt Monday, a Mulatto Man Slave, named CESAR, about 23 *years of age: Had on when he went away a blue cloth jacket, a pair of oſnaburg trouſers, country made ſhoes, an oſnaburg ſhirt, and a felt hat: He is about* 5 *feet* 10 *inches high, and when he laughs there are two of his teeth which ſhew farther out than the others: He has been ſhot in the calves of his legs and the back part of his thighs, the marks of which, on examination, are plain to be ſeen, and has a ſmall ſcar over his left eye, a down look when ſpoke to, plays on the fife and fiddle, was once an inliſted ſoldier, is a cunning artful fellow, and may probably paſs for a freeman. Any perſon who will bring him to me in Colcheſter, or ſecure him in any gaol ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive a reward of* TEN DOLLARS, *and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by* WILLIAM LINDSAY.

April 19, 1784.

Meſſieurs PRINTERS,

IN anſwer to an advertiſement in your papers, ſigned *Richard Vallandigham*, I beg leave to inform the public, that on the 13th of February laſt a note for one hogſhead of tobacco, inſpected at Falmouth the 22d of December preceding, was offered for ſale at my ſtore, planter's name *Samuel Felſon*, No. 265, 1150, 147, 1003, which I purchaſed and paid for at 24s. per hundred—another in the ſame planter's name, inſpected at the ſame warehouſe, and on the ſame day (No. 281, 1167, 125, 1032) was offered for ſale on the 23d of March laſt, and purchaſed alſo at 24s.—The firſt note was ſold by *Vallandigham*, and the ſecond by a certain *Farrell O'Neal*, but by the recommendation of this ſame *Vallandigham*.—The two notes, with ſeveral others, I ſoon after ſent to Frederickſburg, in conſequence of a letter from a merchant there, requeſting an exchange for any tobacco I might have on Rappahannock for tobacco on this river.—The inſpectors at Falmouth, upon ſeeing the notes, immediately ſhewed the hogſheads turned out of the warehouſe for ſhipping, and other notes for the delivery of them, which, upon examination, were found to be juſt, and returned mine as counterfeit.—*Vallandigham*, apprehenſive of being detected, though ignorant of my having parted from the notes ſo quickly, called upon me to know whether the tobacco had been delivered, and then, for the firſt time gave me to underſtand that he had received the note ſold me by himſelf from the aforeſaid Mr. *Farrell O'Neal*, as a payment for a gaming debt.—Upon the return of my meſſenger I embraced the firſt opportunity of bringing *Vallandigham* before Col. Hooe, who, upon hearing the circumſtances as above mentioned, adviſed *Vallandigham* to make matters up, and I received two notes of hand, payable at different times, for the tobacco—theſe, *Vallandigham* is pleaſed to aſſert, were obtained *unlawfully*. If he thinks ſo, he will pleaſe to call on me for them, and, before we ſeparate, the public will be able to judge who has acted *unlawfully*.—Neither his cunning nor inſignificance, he may be aſſured, will ſcreen him for attempting in ſo baſe a manner to defame my character as a trader.

At the time of ſettling the above tobacco, the ſame *honeſt dealer* diſpoſed of to me three orders on the treaſury for public ſervices, one of which *Vallandigham* repurchaſed, with an appearance of great anxiety.—May it not be reaſonably imagined that, and the remaining orders may be from as reſpectable a fund as their tobacco notes?

Alexandria, April 22. ROBERT LYLE.

CUB who ſtood at General Spotſwood's laſt year, and bred by Colonel Francis Thornton, is, in high perfection at the Subſcriber's, near Young's ferry, and will cover mares the enſuing ſeaſon at TWENTY DOLLARS, and half a crown to the groom, if paid down or by the firſt day of Auguſt, if not, eight hundred pounds of crop tobacco muſt be paid in lieu thereof by the firſt day of April 1785.

CUB was got by Colonel Tayloe's Old Yorick, his dam by Morton's Traveller out of Betty Blazella; CUB's dam by Silver-Legs, his grand-dam was bred by Mr. Hodgſon, of Yorkſhire, and was got by Cub, ſon of Old Fox, and the Warlock Galloway, her dam by Torrelmond, ſon of Bolton Sterling, and Young Cade's dam, her grand-dam by ſecond brother to Snip, her great-grand-dam by Mogul, brother to Babram, her great-great-grand-dam by Sweepſtakes, ſire of the dam of Whiſtle-Jacket, her great-great-great-grand-dam by Bay Bolton, and a ſiſter to Sloven, her great-great-great-great-grand-dam by Curnier's Bay Barb, her great-great-great-great-great-grand-dam by Curnier's Old Spot, and her great-great-great-great-great-great-grand-dam by White Legged Lowther Barb.

The great performance of CUB's colts on the turf, added to his ſuperior elegance of figure, renders him in eſtimation equal to any horſe on the continent.

I have paſturage equal to any in the State at half a dollar per week, but I will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or other accidents.

WILLIAM COURTS.

JOHN HUFF,

Poſt-Rider from Wincheſter to Alexandria,

WILL leave Wincheſter on Tueſday Morning, every Week, and arrive at the Printing-Office, Alexandria, on Wedneſday Evening, from which Place he will ſet off on his Return to Wincheſter through Leeſburg, the next Day at Noon. If any Gentlemen ſhould have Occaſion for Buſineſs to be done by him, they may depend on having it executed with Diſpatch Punctuality and Care, as he has given Bond for his faithful Performance.

A Variety of Blank Books, Sealing-Wax, beſt Iriſh Wafers, Britiſh Inkpowder, Writing-Paper, &c. to be Sold at the Printing-Office.

Alexandria, March 4, 1784.

THE Subſcriber has for Sale, in this Town ſundry LOTS, or Parcels of GROUND on ſeveral Streets, and well ſituated.

WILLIAM RAMSAY.

SEMPRONIUS, formerly the property of General Spotſwood, riſing nine years old, and in high health and perfection, will cover mares at my farm near the Lower Falls of Potomack, in Fairfax County, for EIGHT DOLLARS, to be ſent with the mare—or a bond for Three Pounds, payable the firſt of October next, with intereſt from the date if not punctually diſcharged.

SEMPRONIUS is a fine cheſnut ſorrel, near 16 hands high, was got by Nonpareil, who was got by a horſe of the ſame name, who was got by Morton's Traveller, out of a mare got by the Landſdale Arabian, and imported by Mr. Nelſon of York; Nonpareil's dam, Betty Blazella; alſo the Dam of Yorick, was got by Blazia, ſon of the Devonſhire Childers, out of Jenny Cameron, by Cuddy, a ſon of Fox, out of Mr. Whitty's mare; Sempronius's dam by Whittington, his grand-dam by Sober John, his great-grand-dam by Jolly Roger, his great-great-grand-dam by Sly-Boots of an imported mare.—Sempronius is remarkably certain as a ſtud, and his colts are ſtout, handſome, and very promiſing both for the turf and ſaddle.—Paſturage will be furniſhed, gratis, for mares from a diſtance; and although I will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or accidents, every precaution ſhall be uſed to prevent them. WILLIAM SCOTT.

N. B. Sempronius's pedigree may be ſeen at his ſtable, and the certificates reſpecting his blood.

April 1, 1784.

JAMES ADAM,

HAS for ſale coarſe and fine Ship Bread, of a good quality, and fine Bread in ſmall cags, for the Weſt-India market, with which he can ſupply any Maſters of veſſels and others with large or ſmall quantities, on reaſonable terms for ready Money.—He has alſo for ſale, old Jamaica Spirits of the firſt quality, either by the gallon or quarter caſk; imported Grindſtones, fit for plantation uſe; Liverpool and Allum Salt.—He will allow a generous price to any Millers or others for good middling Flour.—He has three Rooms in the Public Warehouſe, on the County-Wharf, to let, either by the Month or Year.

Alexandria, March 3.

CHATHAM will cover mares this ſeaſon at the Subſcriber's in Prince-George's County, Maryland, about fifteen miles from Alexandria at SIXTEEN DOLLARS, and One Dollar to the groom.—Paſturage at 3s. per Week.—Care will be taken of the mares, but I will not be anſwerable for accidents.

CHATHAM was got by Mr. Fitzhugh's horſe Regulus, out of Ebony, whoſe blood is ſo well known that it is unneceſſary to mention it.

HUMPHREY BELT.

N. B. The money muſt be ſent before the mares are taken away, and credit on no account will be admitted.

April 3, 1784.

Charles County, April 6, 1784.

ON Thurſday the 6th *of May next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, the Subſcriber's Dwelling Plantation, lying about* 6 *miles below Piſcataway, and on the main road leading from that place to Port-Tobacco; it contains about* 580 *acres, and the ſoil is of the firſt quality; there are about* 60 *Acres of fine meadow ground, a few of which have been cleared. The improvements are a tolerable dwelling-houſe, all the neceſſary out houſes, and an excellent apple orchard. Poſſeſſion will be given next Chriſtmas, and credit from that time for three years, on paying one third annually.*

S. HANSON, of Samuel.

☞ *A BALE and a BOX of GOODS were brought from Philadelphia laſt Fall, by our Schooner Virginia, Samuel Davis, Maſter, directed for I. H. Stone. The Owner is deſired to pay charges and take them away.*

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, and CO.

Alexandria, April 16, 1784.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by GEORGE RICHARDS, and COMPANY, at the Corner of *Fairfax* and *Princeſs* Streets—by whom *Advertiſements*, &c. are thankfully received for this Paper,—and where Printing is performed with Care and Expedition.